

## Local Happenings

By RALPH JOHNSON

Mrs. J. T. Deardorff and Mrs. Arthur Schopper returned to their homes in Kansas City Saturday morning after a visit here with Mrs. Charles Simpkins.

### Rheumatism and Allied Pains—They Must Go!

The congestion of the blood in its flow causes pain. Sloan's Liniment penetrates to the congestion and starts the blood to flow freely. The body's warmth is renewed; the pain is gone. The "man or woman who has rheumatism, neuralgia or other pain and fails to keep Sloan's Liniment in their homes is like a drowning man refusing a rope." Why suffer. Get a bottle of Sloan's. 25 cents and 50 cents. \$1.00 bottle hold six times as much as 25 cents size.

Mrs. W. W. Adams returned to her home in Kansas City Saturday after a visit here with Mrs. Thomas Young.

Mrs. Henry Meyers returned Friday evening from a week's visit in Higginsville.

### Get Rid of Those Poisons in Your System!

You will find Dr. King's New Life Pills a most satisfactory laxative in releasing the poisons from your system. Accumulated waste and poisons cause manifold ailments unless released. Dizziness, spots before the eyes, blackness and a miserable feeling generally are indications that you need Dr. King's New Life Pills. Take a dose tonight and you will experience grateful relief by morning. 25 cents.

Miss Bertha Larkin went to Waverly Saturday for a few days' visit.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Hickman, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, announce the birth of a son.

Mrs. Mike Gavin went to Kansas City Saturday for a few days' visit.

### A Pine Whooping Cough Remedy.

Mothers, Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is just the remedy for your children's cold ailments. The fact is that pine is a quick enemy of cold conditions. Its qualities loosen the mucous in the throat, soothe the lungs and open up the air passages. The combination of honey, soothing and pleasant, with the loosening pine quality makes this an ideal cough remedy for children. Each passing year brings for it, new friends. A family of growing children cannot afford to be without it. 25 cents a bottle.

Miss Edna Broils returned to her home in Sedalia Saturday after a visit here with the family of J. W. Warder, Sr.

T. C. Sawyer went to Independence Saturday to spend the day.

Miss Louise Lierman went to Sedalia Saturday for a visit.

### Colds Do Not Leave Willingly.

Because a cold is stubborn is no reason why YOU should be. Instead of "wearing" it out, get sure relief by taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Dangerous bronchial and lung ailments often follow a cold which has been neglected at the beginning. As your body faithfully battles those cold germs, no better aid can be given than the use of this remedy. Its merit has been tested by old and young. Get a bottle today. 50 cents and \$1.00.

Mrs. E. T. Smith went to Kansas City Monday morning for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Fred J. Helsby and little daughter, Virginia Reice, went to Kansas City Saturday for a brief visit.

## SHOOK EVEN DIVER'S NERVES

Sights in Ship Sunk by Submarine Too Much for Veteran Who Had Seen Many Such.

"Yes," said a well-known diver recently, in a quiet voice, "one of the most awful sights I have ever seen was witnessed recently; it was a steamer sunk by a submarine. When I got down to her, the people in the saloon looked exactly as if they were alive. All had their eyes open—the women had pitious expressions on their faces; some had actually stuffed handkerchiefs in their mouths to try to prevent suffocation—and when the saloon door was opened they all seemed to dance toward me. I signaled to the surface, and as I moved backward they also moved, until it was possible to take them off one by one. But the thing that seemed to me the most striking of all was this: The man at the wheel, who had been a mate of mine in time past, had gone down with his ship, and when I looked there he was still, with both hands on the wheel, his face rigid and set, looking as if he were a figure cast in bronze. When I tried to move his hands from the wheel to take him up, I found it impossible; they were clinched beyond my strength. I felt queer, signaled 'Up,' and a few moments later my helmet was unscrewed and they were gently sponging the blood from my face and nostrils."

## SMALL CHARGE FOR LATHER

Barber Not at All Unreasonable, Considering That the Fault Was His Customer's.

"Quite a war the different countries are having," began the barber, as he sharpened the razor on the right side of his foot.

"Yes," said Semus Teekle. "I—"

"Of course, there's something to be said on both sides. There's two sides to every question, you know, sometimes more," resumed Angelo (for such was the barber's name), as he suddenly dipped his brush into the lather barrel and daubed many of Teekle's features with it.

"I—"

"Of course," mused Angelo, as he rubbed the lather in with a square of sandpaper, "the men who are actually fighting feel it the most."

"I doubt it. But—"

"The weather's been real nice," went on the barber, blowing the lather off the end of Teekle's nose to clear a place to grab hold of.

"Dash it, man, I want a haircut, not a shave!" yelled Teekle.

"Why didn't you say so?" said Angelo. "Well, I'll only tack on eight cents extra for the lather."

Which was really all the honest fellow tacked on.—Detroit Free Press.

## EMPHATIC PROGRAM.

"When are you going to sound the keynote of the campaign?"

"I ain't goin' to have any keynote this time," replied Senator Sorghum. "Too many men have gotten drowned out trying to produce harmony. I'm going to jump in with the bass drum and cymbals."

## THE RESULT.

"Do you think these schools of aviation can really accomplish anything?"

"Certainly; they can make your money fly."

## HIS MASTERPIECE.

Visitor—Oh, what a lovely carpet! Was it very expensive?

Mrs. Neurich—I should say so. It is one of the finest Mr. Brussels ever wove.

## TRUE ENOUGH.

"This is a harsh, rough world!" complained the unlaunders hobo.

"Yes," admitted the geologist, "it's rather crusty."

## NO DOUBT IT DOES.

Lola—Do you believe that a word to the wise is sufficient.

Jack—Well, that depends upon the word.

## ITS NATURE.

"Who are generally the winners at a tea fight?"

"Nobody. It is always a drawn battle."

## THE DISTINCTION.

"Don't talk about my daughter's working. She has a calling."

"What is it?"

"She's a telephone operator."

## Postal Savings.

By Hon. Alexander Monroe Dockery.

The Postal Savings System has an important future in the social and financial affairs of our country. It has already accomplished much in the four and a half years of its existence, as is shown by an enrollment today of more than 540,000 depositors who have been encouraged to save against the day of possible reverses and of certain infirmity and age. Standing to the credit of this provident army are more than \$68,000,000, every dollar of which is available on demand to meet the opportunities and exigencies of its owners. Nor is this all. Approximately \$65,000,000 of this enormous amount of actual cash has been placed in 6,000 banks located in the cities, towns and communities where it originated, and thus made available for numberless commercial enterprises. Postal savings has brought these millions from hiding to light, from disuse into activity.

The history of the service in this country has established beyond the possibility of successful denial that postal savings deposits come almost entirely from persons who will patronize no other savings agency, no matter how sound and conservatively managed it may be. Postal savings represent hidden and hoarded savings. Too much stress can not be laid upon this fact, for in it is disclosed one of the crowning virtues of the service.

A poll of depositors just made by the Post Office Department throws a deal of light on the practical results of postal savings. It also points the way to a much larger usefulness of the service. Depositors born outside of the United States own \$49,000,000 of all deposits, or 72 per cent, while only \$19,000,000 or 28 per cent, stand in the names of the American born.

The reason for the remarkably large foreign-born patronage is easily understood when we consider that almost every nation represented by our depositors maintains a postal savings bank which, like ours, has the guaranty of the Government for the repayment of deposits back of it. Then, too, many of our immigrants are entirely unfamiliar with banking practices and are reluctant to undertake them. Another reason is that thousands of immigrants have been swindled unmercifully by so-called "private banks"—merely trade names under which the most nefarious dishonesty has been practiced. These bogus institutions with high-sounding names have usually been conducted by foreigners who found their credulous brethren ready victims. It is gratifying to note that the legislatures and prosecuting officers in several States have awakened to this form of wholesale swindling and are taking vigorous measures to suppress it.

The Russians far outstrip other foreign born in postal savings deposits, with about \$14,000,000, or 20.7 per cent, to their credit. The Italians are next, with \$9,650,000, or 14.2 per cent. Natives of Great Britain and her colonies rank third, with \$6,000,000, or 8.8 per cent. Then follow the Austrians, with \$5,900,000, or 8.7 per cent; Hungarians, \$2,900,000, or 4.3 per cent; Germans, \$2,800,000, or 4.1 per cent; Swedes, \$1,500,000, or 2.2 per cent; and Greeks, \$1,200,000, or 1.8 per cent. A score of other nationalities from every quarter of the globe own \$5,000,000, or 7 per cent.

The foreign born comprise 59 per cent of the individual depositors, the American born 41 per cent. These percentages emphasize again the popularity of postal savings with our new citizens from abroad, for, while they comprise 59 per cent of the de-

positors, they own 72 per cent of the total deposits. The average amount of a foreign-born depositor's account is nearly twice that of an American born. The Greeks and Italians are close competitors in largest average accounts, with a slight advantage in favor of the former. Then follow the Hungarians and Austrians.

The growth of postal savings since the European war began has surpassed all previous records. During the fiscal year ended June 30 the deposits jumped from \$43,440,000 to \$65,680,000, a gain of \$22,240,000 or 51 per cent, as against a gain of \$9,600,000, or 28 per cent, the previous fiscal year. There was a gain of 140,000 in the number of depositors during 1915, while in 1914, the gain was only 58,000. Seven cities—New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon—have more than \$1,000,000 on deposit.

Every conceivable occupation represented among postal savings depositors, but those who work for a daily wage are far in the lead. The service, therefore, thrives most in manufacturing and mining centers. Post offices in Greater New York hold over a fourth of all postal savings deposits in the United States. Butte, Mont., with 40,000 population, according to the last census, has over a half million on deposit, ten times as much as many other cities of five times its population. Among cities that showed unprecedented gains during the last fiscal year were New York City, 200 per cent; Bridgeport, Conn., 188 per cent; Brooklyn, N. Y., 167 per cent; Paterson, N. J., 162 per cent; Jersey City, N. J., 122 per cent; Detroit, Mich., 112 per cent; Newark, N. J., 100 per cent; Akron, Ohio, 77 per cent; Gary, Ind., 66 per cent; Pueblo, Colo., 22 per cent.

The ten leading States in postal savings deposits are: New York, \$19,600,000; Illinois, \$4,900,000; Ohio, \$4,420,000; Pennsylvania, \$4,400,000; California, \$3,700,000; Massachusetts, \$3,000,000; Michigan, \$2,250,000; New Jersey, \$2,000,000; Washington, \$1,950,000; Missouri, \$1,800,000.

The Postal Savings System has encountered from the outset a serious drawback, which has not only deprived the business public of millions, but, at the same time, has embarrassed and disheartened thousands of would-be depositors. This drawback is the unreasonable and impracticable restrictions in the postal savings act which limit the amount that may be accepted from a depositor to \$100 a month and \$500 in all. The files of the Post Office Department are crowded with thousands of reported instances where intending depositors, offering tarnished coin and rusty currency in amounts above what could be accepted, have, in their disappointment, brought foreign money orders or returned their rejected savings to insecure hiding places. The pressure on the department to accept more than the law permits has been very severe during the past year and shows practically no abatement now.

Only a few days ago the postmaster at Milwaukee reported that on the 4th instant five people tendered more than \$100 each for deposit. A man and his wife had \$800, and when informed of the restrictions refused to make any deposit. A Kenosha County farmer had \$650, but declined to open an account when told that only \$100 a month could be accepted. A man with \$200 opened an account for \$100 and another man with \$300 took his money home. Five intending depositors, therefore, offered \$1,950, but restrictions on deposits drove all but \$100 away.

The fetters on postal savings



## Benjamin Franklin—"Father of American Diplomacy"

AMERICA has never produced a greater statesman than Franklin, who was revered by the people second only to Washington. He was a signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and his wisdom made the latter a possibility. The great Lord Chatham pronounced him not only an honor to the Anglo-Saxon people, but to human nature. In every capitol of Europe he was a welcome guest, and he it was who induced France to lend us ships, men and money during the darkest days of the Revolution. Upon his death Congress ordered a general mourning of a month. In France it was decreed that all members of the national assembly should wear mourning for three days. So long as Americans treasure the Republic and Personal Liberty as the noblest of all human blessings, the fame of Franklin can never perish. Personally he was possessed of robust health; he was a well-shaped man, of a wise but merry nature; he had the head of a Greek philosopher, while his grace, his noble bearing and winning personality made him a conspicuous figure in any assemblage of great men. He was a moderate user of all his lifetime of Old Madeira and barley-malt brews. It is safe to say that he toasted the New Republic with every great man of Europe and America. Franklin considered his work in building the Constitution his greatest service to posterity. Upon the self-evident declaration of the Constitution of the United States Anheuser-Busch 58 years ago launched their gigantic institution. To-day, wherever Americans go for health, or business, or pleasure, their famed brand BUDWEISER is there. Its popularity, due to its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor, has daily grown in public favor until 7500 people are constantly employed to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH  
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Patrons to St. Louis are  
tensely invited to inspect  
our plant—  
corner 143 corner.

Will be pleased to supply  
name of nearest dealer on  
application.



Means Moderation

are particularly oppressive to the foreign born. No such harsh rules exist in the postal banks of their native countries and they can not understand their purpose here. Certain racial habits of theirs must be recognized and respected if the service is to accomplish its full measure of good, and one of these habits is to accumulate several hundred dollars before tendering it for deposit; and because all their savings can not be accepted at one time thousands have left our post offices in resentment without depositing a penny.

Nearly 30,000 have reached the \$500 limit and can deposit no more, despite their appeals to do so, and of these inactive accounts, which aggregate more than one-fifth of all postal savings deposits, 22,000 are owned by the foreign born.

Postmaster General Burleson will ask the next Congress to relax the oppressive restrictions on postal savings deposits and substitute others that will accommodate a large majority of the public without abandoning or impairing the original design of the service. It is hoped and believed that Congress will recognize the urgent need of such action and respond promptly to the appeals of thousands of our people who are seeking a better and happier citizenship in the country of their adoption.

Mrs. Mary Ramey left Monday morning for her home in La Monte, Mo., after a visit here with relatives. Mrs. Harry Caldwell accompanied her home for a visit.

## SPECIAL PRICES

for the next few days in our French Dry Cleaning department.

Gents 2 or 3 piece Suits, cleaned and pressed \$1.00.

Ladies Suits, plain, cleaned and pressed \$1.00.

Suits pressed, 75 cents.

Suits in a rush that's our specialty.

Our repairing is done by an expert.

Phone 426, and we will do the rest.

GEO. WITTENBERG  
Merchant Tailor.

## We Certainly Do Love Work.

We are prepared to do better work and more of it than ever. Why half mix your concrete the old way? Let us mix your concrete the up-to-date way. We have the best mixer on the market. Your concrete does not rot you as much as it did the old way. Yet it is a hundred per cent better, because when we mix it, it's mixed. That's all.

JOHN I. ASHURST.

Miss Dorothy Prince, who has been attending the teachers convention in Kansas City, returned Sunday evening.

## ORDER OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE—ss.  
Reader Rozzell—Plaintiff.

vs.  
Ermnie Rozzell—Defendant.

In the circuit court of Lafayette County, Missouri, February term, 1916, at Lexington. In vacation November 2, 1915.

Now at this day comes the plaintiff herein by his Attorney and files his petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendant, Ermnie Rozzell is a non-resident of the State of Missouri and cannot be served with the ordinary process of law in this State. Whereupon, it is ordered by the clerk of said court in vacation as follows: to the said defendant, Ermnie Rozzell, you are hereby notified that the plaintiff has commenced suit against you in this court, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between plaintiff Reader Rozzell and you the said defendant Ermnie Rozzell upon the ground that you, said defendant, wholly disregard your duties as the wife of said plaintiff on the 25th day of May, 1910, without reasonable cause or any cause whatever did leave and desert plaintiff and have since said date with out reasonable cause or any cause whatever continuously down to the date of the filing of the petition herein absented yourself from plaintiff; that you did on or about the said day of May, 1910, commit adultery with John Jones in the City of St. Louis, Illinois, and that unless you said Ermnie Rozzell, be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the City of Lexington, in said county, on the 14th day of February next, and on or before the said 1st day of said term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published, according to law in The Lexington Intelligencer, a newspaper published in said county of Lafayette for four weeks successively, published at least once a week, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of said next February term, 1916, of this court.

W. T. TUTT,  
Circuit Clerk.

A True Copy From the Record.

Witness my hand, and seal of the circuit court of Lafayette County this 2nd day of November, 1915.

(SEAL) W. T. TUTT,  
Circuit Clerk.